
2008/2009

Annual Harvest Report

Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians



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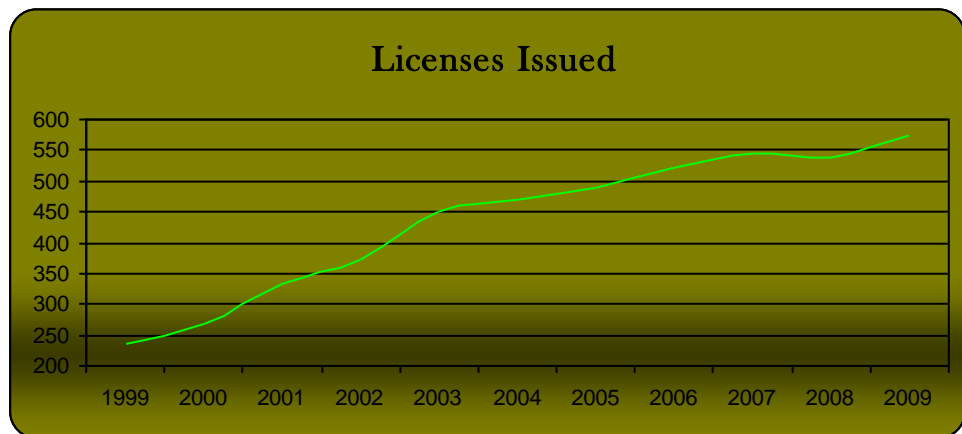
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I. Introduction

The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians (LTBB) Natural Resource Department/Commission has been issuing LTBB Reservation and Off Reservation (1836 Treaty Ceded Territory) inland hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering licenses since October 15, 1997 and Great Lakes commercial (captain & helper) and subsistence fishing licenses since 1994.

The inland license authorizes LTBB license holders to hunt, fish, and trap and gather within the LTBB Reservation and/or within 1836 Treaty Ceded Territory (Off Reservation). The authorized tribal member must adhere to the corresponding set of LTBB regulations according to where he/she is exercising his/her rights. The LTBB Natural Resource Department issued a total of 574 Inland Hunting and Fishing licenses to LTBB tribal members in 2009 rebounding somewhat from a slight decline in licenses issued in 2008.

The Tribes percent of membership issued a licenses has remained fairly constant since 2003. Thirteen percent (13%) of the Tribe's total membership (all ages) were issued licenses in 2009.



The Department also issued eight (8) LTBB Reservation Inland Hunting and Fishing Reciprocal licenses to Grand Traverse Band Ottawa and Chippewa (GTB) tribal members and five (5) LTBB Reservation Inland Hunting and Fishing Reciprocal licenses to Little River Band of Ottawa (LRB) tribal members. LTBB Reservation Inland Hunting and Fishing Reciprocal licenses are issued in accordance with the 1997 *“Intertribal Reciprocal Agreement Regarding Hunting, Fishing and Gathering on the Tribes’ Reservations.”* This is an agreement between the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians and the Grand Traverse Band Ottawa and Chippewa Indians and the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians recognizing one another’s Reservation Boundaries.

All inland hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering licenses expire each year on Sunday of the first full weekend in January.

Tribal members between 18 and 54 years of age are required to pay a five-dollar (\$5.00) license fee. Tribal members 17 years of age and under and Tribal Elders 55 years of age and older are not required to pay any license fees.

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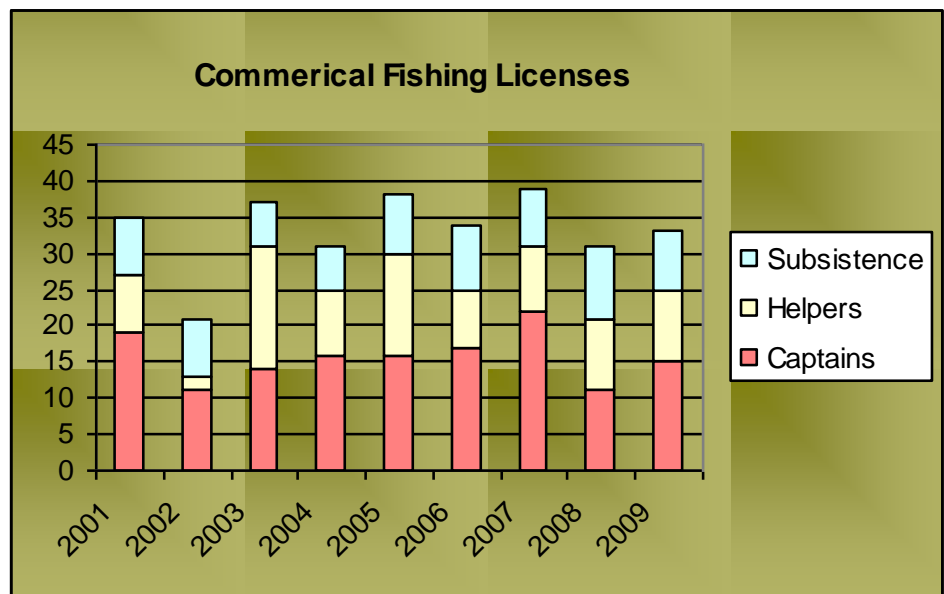
The LTBB NRC promulgates and approves the inland regulations on an annual basis in accordance with their “Rules and Regulations Change Policy.” The policy details Tribal member involvement and the schedule for the process.

The Great Lakes Commercial fishing captain license entitles the holder to operate a fishing boat and to participate fully in all commercial fishing activities (including the capture and sale of catch) within and upon the 1836 Treaty Ceded Territory waters as defined in *Great Lakes 2000 Consent Decree*. The entitled tribal member must adhere to *Commercial, Subsistence, & Recreational Fishing Regulations for the 1836 Ceded Waters of Lakes Superior, Huron, & Michigan*.

The Great Lakes Commercial fishing helper license entitles the holder to assist the holder of a Great Lakes Commercial fishing captain license in commercial fishing activities.

The Great Lakes subsistence fishing license authorizes LTBB License holders to fish for personal subsistence (limited 100 lbs fish per day) within and upon the 1836 Ceded Territory waters as defined in *Great Lakes 2000 Consent Decree*. They must also adhere to the *Commercial, Subsistence, & Recreational Fishing Regulations for the 1836 Ceded Waters of Lakes Superior, Huron, & Michigan*.

From 1994 to 2009, an average of fourteen (14) Great Lakes Commercial fishing captain licenses and an average of 8 Great Lakes Commercial fishing helper licenses were issued annually to LTBB Tribal members. In 2009 the number of Subsistence, Commercial and Helpers licenses issued were near the long



term average. Commercial captain, commercial helper and subsistence fishing licenses expire annually on December 31st. Tribal members regardless of age are required to pay a twenty dollar (\$20) fee for a commercial captains license and ten dollars (\$10) for a commercial helpers license. Great Lake subsistence fishing licenses are free.

This report will detail the inland and Great Lakes tribal harvest by LTBB members in 2009 via deer, turkey, and furbearer tag returns, commercial and subsistence fishing catch reports and 2008 harvest via annual license holder survey results.

II. Inland Fish & Wildlife Harvest

License Holder Surveys:

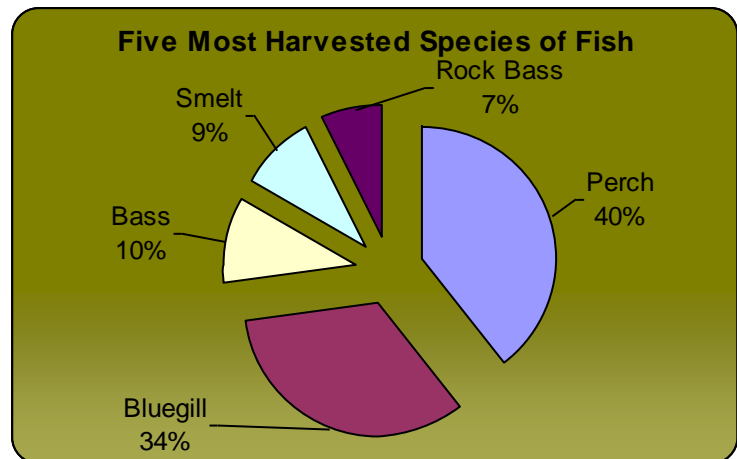
The LTBB Natural Resource Department (NRD) surveys Tribal members when they come in to renew their licenses. Members are asked to fill out a harvest survey as a part of the process for renewing their licenses. Survey questions are focused on participation in hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering activities by tribal license holders throughout the LTBB Reservation and 1836 Treaty Ceded Territory. Survey questions also inquire about what species were harvested and where (by county). See appendix A for a copy of the 2008 License Year Harvest Survey. Additionally, the survey is commonly used as a sounding board for management priorities for the Department. Tribal members are also encouraged to attend regular NRC meetings and provide input at the LTBB Natural Resource Commission Annual Hunting and Fishing Meeting.

2008 License Holder Survey Results:

The LTBB Natural Resource Department renewed five hundred and four (504) inland hunting and fishing licenses in 2008. Four hundred and eighty four (484) surveys were completed for a return rate of 96%.

The first part of the survey, questions 1-5, is geared toward inquires of fishing related activities. Eighty three percent (83%) of those surveyed had indicated they had fished an inland lake or stream and sixteen percent (16%) of those had stated they had fished with a spear during the 2008 season.

The top five species harvested the most often with a hook and line in 2008 were perch, blue gill, bass, smelt, and rock bass respectively and the species harvested the most using either a spear, hands, trotline or dip net were walleye, salmon and rainbow trout.



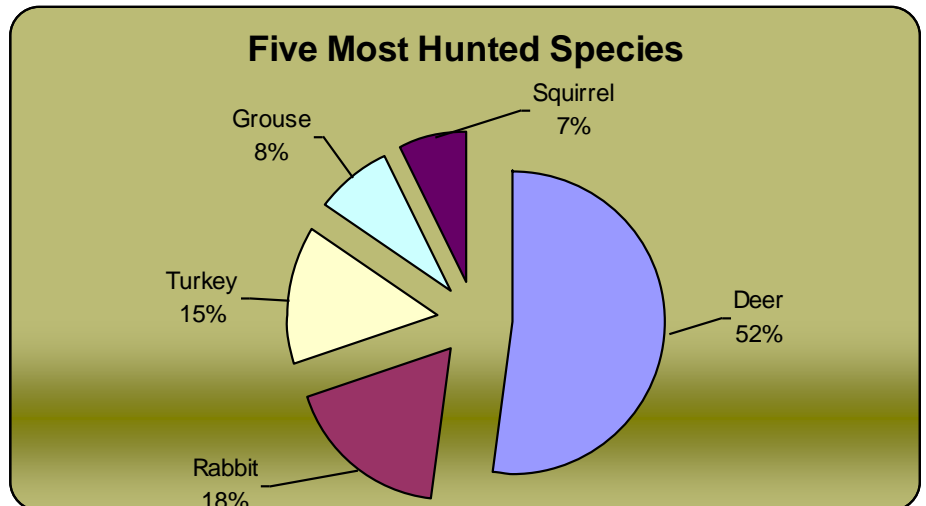
There was reported fishing harvest in 34 of the 38 counties found within the 1836 Ceded Territory and two counties outside of the 1836 Ceded Territory Eaton and Ottawa counties. Emmet County had far and away, the highest number of tribal members reporting that it was the county they “most frequently fished,” followed by Cheboygan County and Charlevoix County. The vast majority of LTBB members are exercising their Inland Article 13 rights on or very near to the LTBB Reservation (see Map 1.) The remainder of those who

responded fished throughout several counties within the Ceded Territory.

The next section of the survey, questions 6-10, was comprised of questions designed to determine whether the member hunted, what the member hunted, whether or not they were successful in harvesting any animals and if successful how many they harvested.

Sixty two percent (62%) of those surveyed reported hunting under their tribal license during 2008. The species cited as being harvested most often were deer, squirrel, rabbit, grouse and turkey.

Tribal harvest tags are required for deer and turkey. The results of those specific harvests will be covered more in depth in the next section.

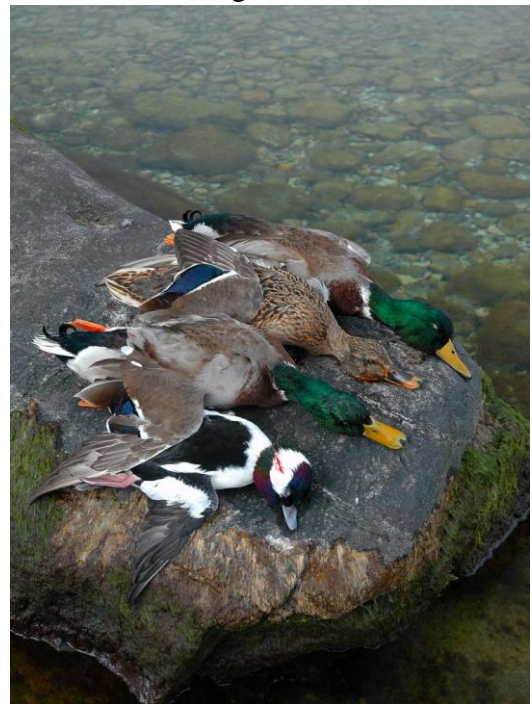


There was reported hunting in 33 of the 38 counties found within the 1836 Ceded Territory and in one county outside of the 1836 Ceded Territory, Barry County. Fifty seven (57%) of those that hunted indicated that they had “hunted most frequently” in either Emmet or Charlevoix with Cheboygan and Delta Counties coming at a distant third and fourth. Emmet County had the highest amount of tribal hunters with 119, of all counties. Again, a majority of the hunting activity occurs on or very near the Reservation

The last three sections of the annual license holder survey deals with activities related to trapping (questions 11-13), gathering (question 14) and migratory bird hunting (questions 15 and 16).

Very few survey respondents, six (6) indicated trapping as activities they engaged in during the 2008 season. Those that did trap listed raccoon, fox, muskrat and beaver as the species they harvested.

There was a realitively low reported participation in hunting of migratory birds as well as their harvest. Fourteen (14) Tribal members reported harvesting migratory birds in 2008.



Tribal members gather plants and plant materials for a variety of reasons including, subsistence, medicinal or cultural purposes. The list of materials and vegetation gathered was quite varied however the top five items gathered most by the survey respondents in 2008 were mushrooms, berries, firewood, cedar and sweetgrass respectively. This order has remained fairly consistent over the last few years.



2007 Inland Consent Decree Allocated Species Harvest

In November of 2007 the five 1836 Treaty of Washington signatory Tribes, United States and the State of Michigan entered into a Federal Consent Decree resolving the disputed Inland Article 13 Rights of the Tribes.

As a part of the negotiated 2007 Inland Consent Decree, the Tribes agreed to limit their harvest of certain species according to an agreed upon method of allocation.

Elk

On Wednesday, July 8, 2009, LTBB Natural Resource Commission conducted a live lottery to select the LTBB 2009 elk hunters. Tribal members interested in harvesting elk must submit an application by June 1. Over 50 tribal members applied for an elk permit in 2009 slightly more than in 2008. LTBB issued 3 either sex permits and 5 cow permits in 2009. The harvest was spread over four hunt periods in 2009.

- Hunt Period 1, September 1-4 and September 11-15
- Hunt Period 2, October 13-21
- Hunt Period 3, December 8-15
- Extended Tribal Hunt Period, December 16-30



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All eight of the permits issued in 2009 were eventually filled. Two bulls and four cows were harvest in the Hunt Period 3 and two cows were harvested in the Extended Tribal Hunt Period. No elk were harvested during Hunt Period 1 or 2 even though a cow permit was issued for each. Elk hunting in Hunt Period 1 and 2 is complicated by the by heavy foliage, low elk densities and a lack of public property. LTBB has only had one successful elk harvest out side of the late elk hunt period within the last three years.

Bear

The 2009 black bear season was September 10th - October 26th 2009. Tribal members interested in harvesting bear must submit an application by August 1. In the management units where the permits requests outnumber the available quota a live lottery will conducted to determine successful applicants. Excess bear permits/tags available after the application deadline will be issued on first come first serve basis.

The LTBB NRD issued a total of 39 black bear harvest permits in 2009. All the LTBB



hunters that were interested in hunting bear were issued permits for a bear management unit.

A total of three bears were harvested during the 2009 season. Two black bears were harvested with dogs and one with bait, all sows from Emmet County within the 1855 Reservation (Redoak BMU). A 140 lb black bear was harvested by Judy Smith on September 14; a 260 lb black bear was harvested by Jeff Schlappi on September 20; and a 225 lb black bear was harvested by Mark Givens on September 21, 2009. All bear harvested are required by regulation to be registered within 72 hrs of the kill.

Deer Harvest Results: All LTBB members who hunt deer are required to posses a valid LTBB Inland Hunting and Fishing License along with deer harvest tags when hunting. A harvest tag must be immediately affixed to each deer harvested. Tribal members are then further required to submit those harvest tags, whether filled or not, to the Natural Resources Department by February 1st following the end (closure) of the deer seasons.

Six hundred and eighty seven deer tags were issued in 2009. Seventy five percent (75%) of the deer tags issued in 2008 were returned.

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In 2009 LTBB Tribal members had 5 deer bag limit, no more than 2 of which may be antlered bucks. Antlered bucks are male deer which must have at least one antler of three inches or more.

The 2009 Deer Hunting seasons were as follows:

Public, Tribal or Tribal member owned/leased lands:

- Bow and Crossbow - Day after Labor Day through the Sunday of the first full weekend in January.
- Firearm -
 - Early Season - Day after Labor Day through October 31
 - Late Season. November 15 through the Sunday of the first full weekend in January
- * Private land (non tribal member owned) with permission- is subject to State seasons and methods.

The preliminary Little Traverse Bay Bands' deer harvest in 2009 is 186 deer. Total reported LTBB deer harvest from 1999 to 2009 is approximately 1,430 with the average annual deer harvest being 143.

On average, antler-less deer comprised fifty six percent (56%) of the harvest with the balance, forty four percent (44%) being antlered deer. Sixty-four percent (64%) of the LTBB inland hunting fishing license holders hunted deer in 2008.

LTBB hunters harvested deer through the use of a bow, muzzleloader and firearms, the vast majority of the deer are harvested through the use of a firearm. Ninety-three percent (93%) of the total harvest in 2008 was achieved through the use of a firearm.

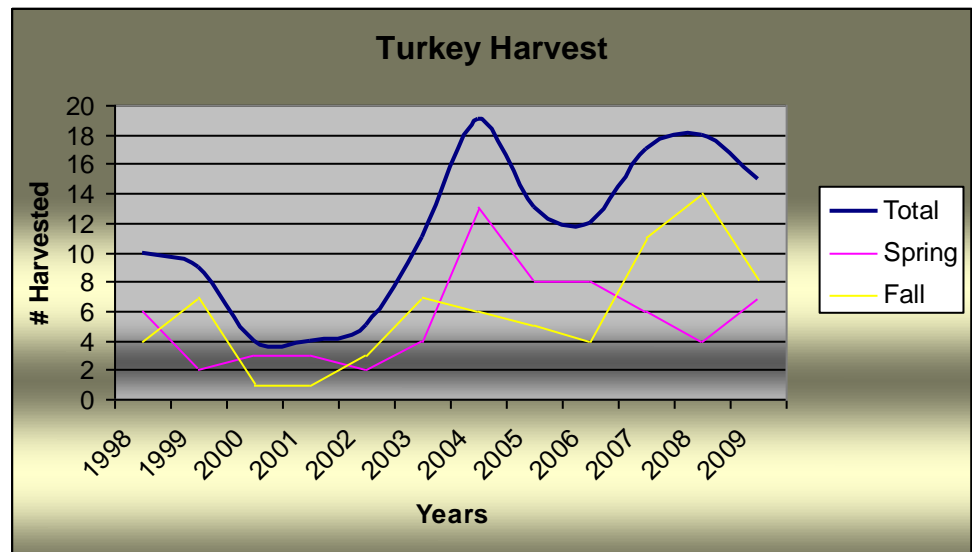


The Department also issued thirty four (34) special use permits, an all time high. The permits were issued for a Ghost Suppers, community feasts, the LTBB Traditional Pow Wow, for subsistence by elders unable to hunt and for families in need.

Turkey Harvest Results:

Tribal regulations require tribal members to obtain harvest tags in order to hunt wild turkey. Tribal members are further required to return those tags to the NRD in the same fashion as the deer tags. There are two (2) separate seasons for wild turkey, a spring and fall season. The spring season is April 15-May 31 and the fall is October 1- November 14. Tribal members are allowed to harvest two (2) birds of either sex in the fall season and two (2) adult males with visible beards during the spring season.

During the 2009 seasons there were seven (7) turkeys harvested in the spring and eight (8) turkeys harvested in the fall. Tribal members have reported harvesting a total of one hundred and twenty seven (127) turkeys from both the fall and spring seasons since the Tribe began issuing harvest tags in 1998.



Furbearer Harvest Results:

Tribal regulations define furbearers as *furbearing animals including coyote, red fox, gray fox, bobcat, beaver, otter, muskrat, mink, weasel, skunk, raccoon, badger, wolf, cougar, pine martin, fisher and opossum*. Tribal members may trap or hunt approved furbearers species. Seasons and bag limits differ by species and geographic location. Tribal regulations prohibit the harvest of any wolves or cougar.

The 2008 Tribal regulations require all bobcat, badger or otter either shot or trapped to be presented to a biological staff member within 72 hours of being taken for inspection and registration. If the tribal member wishes to transport an otter or bobcat out of the United States, federal law requires the shipped hide to have a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) tag. Currently the LTBB does not have the authority to issue such tags and thus the tags must be obtained through other methods. However, the Natural Resource Department is working toward this and hopes to have the authority to

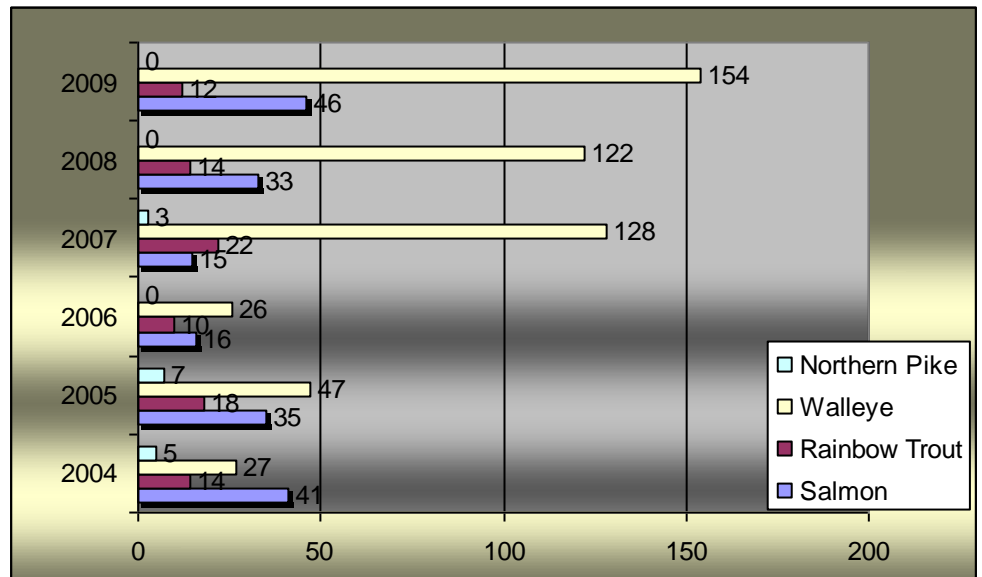
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issue CITES tags by the end of the year. Furbearer harvest by LTBB has been minimal and negligible at best. In 2009 there was no reported harvest.

Spearing, Bow Fishing, Dip net, Trotline and Hand Capture:

Tribal members are afforded a variety of methods to harvest fish on select water bodies within the Reservation and Ceded Territory (see tribal regulations for more detail). Tribal members involved in spearing, bow fishing, dip net, trotline or hand capture are required to fill out and submit a harvest report to the Department within seven days of harvest.

Walleye was once again the highest reported fish species harvested with a spear. The 2009 walleye harvest was highest on record. With the majority of those walleye coming from the Escanaba River and Crooked Lake. 2009 salmon harvest was also the highest on record, edging out the 41 reported in 2004.



The number of returned harvest reports, fishers and total number of fish harvested for 2009 remained quite high. Forty-five (45) tribal members harvest fish from nine (9) different counties on fifteen (15) different water bodies.

YEAR	# SPEAR REPORTS	# FISHERS	# COUNTIES	# RIVERS/LAKES
2002	0	0	0	0
2003	2	2	1	1
2004	20	10	5	8
2005	27	14	7	10
2006	13	5	4	8
2007	31	11	4	8
2008	81	44	9	18
2009	79	45	9	15

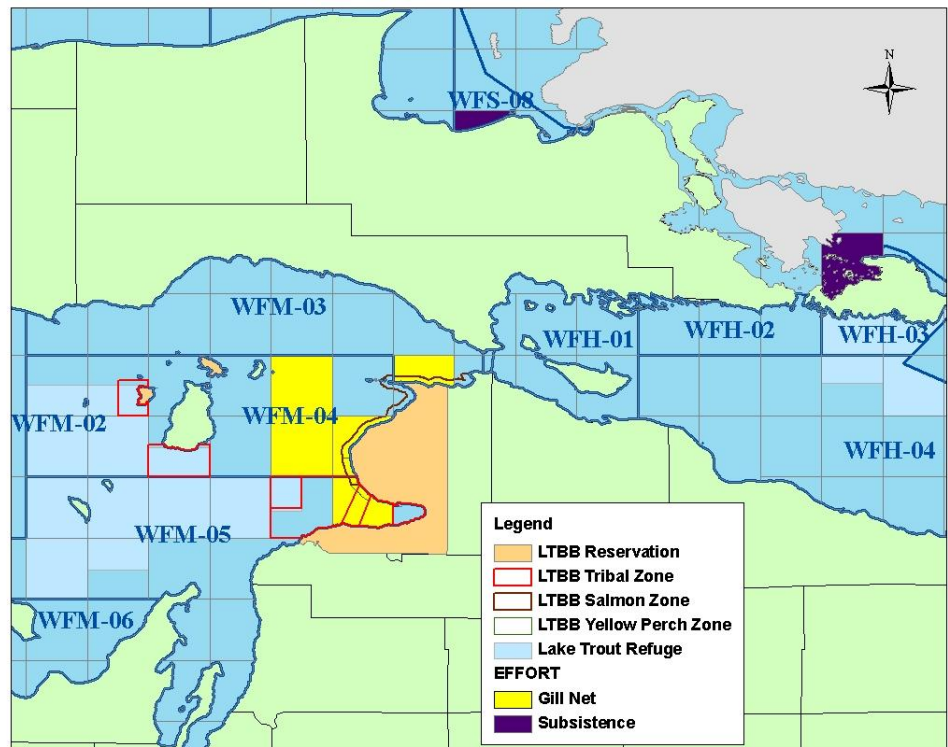
The 2009 season was the third year of walleye permitting following the enactment of the 2007 Inland Consent Decree Regulations. Tribal members are becoming more familiar with the walleye regulations and the opportunities provided therein. As anticipated, there was an increase in the number of walleye permits issued and fish harvested.

III. Great Lakes Fish Harvest

Commercial Fish Harvest:

Properly licensed tribal members may commercially fish with either trap nets (impoundment net) or gill nets, subject to the rules and regulations of the negotiated 2000 Great Lakes Consent Decree. License holders are required to file a monthly catch report and abide by the rules set forth in the *Commercial, Subsistence, and Recreational Fishing Regulations for the Ceded Waters of Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan* (available at the NRD office or online at the Department website).

In 2009 LTBB issued sixteen (16) commercial captain's licenses. Six license holders reported harvest in 2009, which was the same as 2008. All harvest was associated with small-boat, gill-net operations. No LTBB trap-net operations were active in 2009, although a special permit was issued to a Sault Ste. Marie Band member for the LTBB trap-net slot in Bay de Noc. Harvest under this permit was restricted to four months, (Aug - Nov). Gill-net effort by LTBB commercial license holders was reported from three Lake Michigan whitefish management units in 2009. All of the gill-net effort reported by LTBB fishermen occurred in the waters adjacent to the LTBB Reservation. (see map).



Gill-net effort by LTBB commercial license holders was reported from three Lake Michigan whitefish management units in 2009. All of the gill-net effort reported by LTBB fishermen occurred in the waters adjacent to the LTBB Reservation. (see map).

In 2009, LTBB commercial gill-net fishermen harvested 51,097 lb. of lake trout and 44,641 lb. of lake whitefish, the two primary commercial species. The 2009 commercial lake trout harvest was the highest ever reported, over 9% higher than 2008, and, as in 2008, lake trout harvest exceeded whitefish harvest. The 2009 commercial whitefish harvest was over 70% higher than in 2008, and only slightly lower than the highest recorded harvest which occurred in 2006.

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Total reported harvest in 2009 increased more than 30% from that reported in 2008, and was the highest by LTBB fishermen since the Consent Decree was signed in 2000. Gill-net effort (i.e. feet of gill-net set) was approximately 594,700 feet in 2009, which is a slight decrease from 2008. This decrease in effort, when calculated with the increased harvest in 2009, results in a higher CPUE or Catch Per Unit Effort, which can be an indication of increased efficiency by fishers to target these species or stronger populations of the year classes susceptible to their gear.

Approximately 54% of the whitefish harvest came from Lake Michigan management unit WFM04 (Cross Village area), while 46% came from Lake Michigan management unit WFM05 (Little Traverse Bay). In contrast, but consistent with proceeding years, the majority (75%) of lake trout harvested in the 2009 gill-net fishery came from Lake Michigan management unit WFM05, while 21% percent came from Lake Michigan management unit WFM04 and 4% from Lake Michigan management unit WFM03. Other species reported included menominee (round whitefish), salmon, yellow perch, walleye, and catfish. These species were primarily reported as incidental harvest, (the Consent Decree allows a small daily bag limit for certain non-target species), although target fishing for yellow perch and salmon is permissible subject to special restrictions in certain portions of Lake Michigan. Pursuant to the Consent Decree, LTBB has exclusive fishing zones for these two species. (see map).

In 2009, with funding received from the 2000 Consent Decree, the NRC implemented the *LTBB Commercial Small Boat Apprentice Program*, to provide eligible Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians tribal members with the opportunity to gain commercial fishing experience. This apprentice program was designed to introduce tribal members, with limited or no experience, to the trade of



commercial fishing from an experienced tribal commercial fishing captain. The department contracted with Workskiff Inc. of Seattle to build a 21 ft welded-aluminum boat, which was then outfitted with a hydraulic gill net lifter and all required safety equipment, for use as a training vessel. In the spring of 2009, the boat was released to the appointed Captain-Trainer. Three (3) apprentices, chosen from applications to the NRC, participated in the program in 2009. All fishing effort for the program occurred in Lake Michigan management unit WFM04. Harvest reported from the program in 2009 accounted for nearly 20% of the total lake trout harvest for the year and over 45% of the total whitefish harvest.

Subsistence Fish Harvest:

Tribal members interested in fishing the Ceded waters of the Great Lakes for subsistence must follow the State of Michigan hook and line regulations or obtain a Great Lakes subsistence license from the LTBB Natural Resources Department. When fishing under the state rules and regulations, the tribal member need only have his/her Tribal enrollment card. He/she does not have to obtain a state license. The Great Lakes subsistence license, available through the LTBB NRD, allows a tribal member to harvest up to 100 lbs of fish per day via gill net, impoundment net, hook and line, or spear. Subsistence gill-netting is limited to one (1) net of three hundred (300') feet or less per vessel per day. Tribal members interested in subsistence gill-netting in the Ceded waters of the Great Lakes are required to obtain a permit in addition to their subsistence license. Subsistence license holders are also required to submit monthly catch reports each and every month during the term of their license, regardless of whether they have fished or not. Subsistence fishermen may have seasonal or geographic restrictions that they must adhere to depending on the time of year and location in which they wish to fish. Please refer to the *Commercial, Subsistence, and Recreational Fishing Regulations for the Ceded Waters of Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan* (Section XIX) and the 2000 Great Lakes Consent Decree (Section XII) for more detail.

In 2009, eight (8) LTBB tribal members obtained subsistence fishing licenses, with four (4) reporting harvest. Three gill-net permits were issued in 2009. As in 2008, gill-net harvest by subsistence licensees was limited to the Brimley area in Lake Superior, while all hook and line effort occurred off of Drummond Island in Lake Huron. (see map.) Species harvested by subsistence license holders in 2009 included whitefish, lake trout, salmon, menominee, and herring. The aggregate harvest by subsistence license holders in 2009 was similar to that of 2008, but difficult to quantify due to the difference in reporting between pounds of fish and number of fish harvested.

IV. Future Trends

The number of tribal members who are actively exercising their treaty reserved rights by obtaining and using LTBB licenses has appeared to have leveled off. There was a slight decrease in number of licenses issued in 2008. On average twenty six percent (26%) of the license holders annually since 2003 were first time license holders. The Department expects the number of license holders to resume growing as more tribal members move into the area and as tribal members continue to become more comfortable with the 2007 Inland Consent Decree regulations. The lag in licenses issued, a 2% decrease, may have been attributable to the Country's and the State's overall economic downturn.

LTBB reported deer harvest in 2009 dipped below 200 for the first time since 2006.

LTBB also continued to see good participation in spear fishing. The harvest of salmon and walleye remained strong. An all time high of 154 walleye and the second highest

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amount of salmon, 46 were reported speared in 2009. The Department feels that part of increase is attributable to more accurate reporting and participation in reporting by tribal members. However, the Department staff believes there continues to be a certain amount of under reporting of the spearing harvest related to steelhead (non-protected streams) and salmon. The Department will continue to make a conscious effort to increase awareness of the reporting requirements and regulations.

The Department continued to use the computerized walleye spearing and netting permit system. The system is designed to achieve compliance with the 2007 Inland Consent Decree and will improve the harvest data collected on walleye spearing and netting. The Department also continued to use our internal computerized license system to issue and track all the remaining inland hunting/fishing/gathering tags and licenses. The system has improved the Department's efficiency in license and tag issuance. The Department is continuing to work with the computer consultant using the system to develop and prepare harvest reports. Harvest estimates will continue to be developed from various harvest reports and the annual user surveys in addition to the computerized licenses and permit systems now in place.

Overall it appears that tribal members are exercising their rights in a wide range of ways not only limited to deer hunting but ranging from berry picking and mushroom gathering to inland fishing and migratory bird hunting to commercial and subsistence fishing on the Great Lakes. The Department has worked with Tribal membership to increase their understanding and compliance with the newer 2007 Inland Consent Decree Regulations but also to point out the new opportunities available to them under the new the 2007 Inland Consent Decree. There has been quite bit of excitement and increased participation in Elk, Bear, and walleye and in 2010 Sturgeon harvest.

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APPENDIX A.

LTBB Inland Hunting and Fishing # _____
Male _____ Female _____ 2008 Season

Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians License Member Survey

This survey pertains to the 2008 hunting and fishing season.

Please answer the questions by circling and/or filling in the blank.

- 1) Did you fish any inland lakes or streams under your Tribal License? Y ☐
N ☐

- 2) If you fished, please complete table and circle the three (3) species fished for most often:

Species	Walleye	Bass	Bluegill	Perch	Crappie	Rock Bass	Catfish	Muskellunge	Pike
Total # Fish Harvested									

Species	Burbot	Sucker	Whitefish	Smelt	Trout	Lake Trout	Salmon
Total # Fish Harvested					Brook- Brown- Rainbow-		

- 3) If you fished, then what COUNTY did you fish in most frequently?

- 4) Did you fish with a Spear in any lakes or streams? Y ☐
N ☐

- 5) If you DID fish with a Spear please complete table circle the three species fished for most often:

Species						
Total # Harvested						

- 6) Did you Hunt under your Tribal License? Y ☐
N ☐

- 7) If you HUNTED please complete table and circle the three species hunted for most often:

Species	Deer	Pheasant	Turkey	Grouse	Squirrel	Ducks or Geese	Rabbit
Total #							

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Harvested							
-----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Species	Coyote	Bobcat	Fox	Bear	Raccoon	Elk	Woodcock	Other
Total # Harvested								

8) If you HUNTED, then WHAT COUNTY did you hunt in MOST FREQUENTLY? _____

9) Did you get any deer tags? Y ☐ N ☐

10) Did you Harvest any deer? Y ☐ N ☐

11) If you did harvest a deer? Doe ☐ Buck ☐

12) Did you get any turkey tags? Y ☐ N ☐

13) Did you Harvest any Turkeys? Y ☐ N ☐

14) If you did harvest turkey? Hen ☐ Tom ☐

15) Did you TRAP under your Tribal License? Y ☐ N ☐

16) If you TRAPPED, please complete the table and circle the three species trapped for most often:

Species	Beaver	Fox	Raccoon	Mink
Total # Harvested				

Species	Bobcat	Otter	Muskrat	Coyote	Other
Total # Harvested					

17) Did you GATHER OR COLLECT any of the following (please circle):

Cedar	Willow	Black Ash	Nuts
Birch Bark	Pine Cones	Firewood	Animal parts antler etc.
Sweet Grass	Princess Pine	Berries	Minerals
Sage	Maple Syrup	Mushrooms	Medicine Herbs
Other _____			

18) Did you HARVEST any MIGRATORY BIRDS under your Tribal License? Y ☐
N ☐

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19) If you HUNTED MIGRATORY BIRDS, please complete the following table and circle the three species hunted for most often:

Ducks

Species	Pintail	Canvas Back	Hooded Merganser	Black	Red	Red Head	Teal	Gadwall
Total # Harvested								

Ducks

Species	Mallard	Widgeon	Ring-necked	Scaup	Bufflehead	Goldeneye	N. Shovler	Other
Total # Harvested								

Geese

Species	Canadian	White Fronted	Brant	Snow
Total # Harvested				

Other Migratory Birds

Species	Woodcock	Snip	Sora Vail	Other
Total # Harvested				

20) Please list any negative or positive interactions you had with Tribal/State Conservation Enforcement, department staff or any members of the general public in relation to the exercise of inland treaty activities (ex. hunting, fishing, and gathering).

Comments: _____

21) You were helped in a timely fashion. (Circle one).

strongly agree some what agree agree disagree

Comments: _____

22) The demeanor of the staff person who assisted you was pleasant and courteous (circle one).

strongly agree some what agree agree disagree

Comments: _____

23) Please list any requests, comments or suggestions you may have for the Natural Resource Commission or Natural Resource

Department: _____
